# STATE OWNERSHIP ISSUE Ginsberg May Die-Jack Gallegher

Hillquit Is for It While His Rival Regards It as Ridiculous.

night to hear Morris Hiliquit defend another young man appeared from beoctalism in a debate on trusts with hind a car, dodged in front of a truck. Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer. The de- rushed up to Ginsberg and pressed a hate was under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Hillquit berg fell with a bullet about two inches took the affirmative of the question:

"Resolved, That government ownership away. of trusts is the best solution of the trust | Max Moskowsky of 1079 Kelly street problem." He spoke first.

Mr. Hillquit took up half of his opening of teasts, bringing forward the familiar arguments against them. He said that the era of combination is upon us and we cannot go back, rie got a laugh when he spoke of Schator Newlands's full which provided for the regulation of such trusts as were willing to place themselves within Government power.

Mr. fullquit quoted Schator Newlands as saying:

spending, "I guess they would." This lawyer was Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Hillquit, speaking of the attempts

follow out the entire programme just out-lined, in which case it comes dangerously near to the dreaded plan of "confiscation. or it may fall short of this programme, in which case it will fail of its purpose.

Furthermore, regulation would not owner and it would help the play of bad politics. He said:

tion every trust will be deeply, vitally con-cerned in the laws governing such regulation and in the personnel of the regulators. They will retain their private wealth and hence their power to corrupt the Government, and they will have a tremendously large motive for exerting it. It will not be the Government that will regulate the trusts; it will be the trusts that will reguiate the Government.

Government ownership, on the other Government ownership, on the other hand, would mean that trusts would be operated for the advantage of all, the owners being also the consumers, it would not tend to corrupt practices in politics and there would be no more stock gambling and no more abnormally rich men and no more papers:

When Mr. Untermyer arose with his typewritten speech he was visibly affected by the agrarent hostility of his addition.

by the apparent hostility of his audience.
At the outset of his speech Mr. Untarmyer remarked that one can hardly tell what a man means nowadays when he speaks of a "trust." Is it a complete monepoly, a virtual monopoly, or simply a combination of a number of competitors in a given department of industry? Mr. in a given department of industry? Mr. Untermyer leaned to the last idea, that a trust as commonly understood is made a trust as commonly understood is made up of a certain part of those who engage in a specified kind of business. The Steel Corporation is a type of this last species of trust. Then Mr. Untermyer put these

States Steel Corporation is it proposed that it shall acquire and hereafter conduct that industry in competition with existing independent steel plants? Or does the proposition contemplate that because one-half of an industry is in the bands of a single owner as the result of consolidation the Covernment shall acquire not only that

provides constitutional impediments were taken care of, would be entid's play. He then asked if Government ownership and operation could be conducted in com-

petition with private concerns. He went on: I assume the plan involves a civil service similar to that now prevailing. Without it we should of course have pandemonium

from the beginning. Each new administration would be accompanied by an upheaval that would be destructive of all business. No industry could withstand the political breakers against which it would be hurled. if on the other hand we have a civil ser-

vice where every man settles back in the security of his position you will destroy all incentive for ambition and initiative and will seen have a paralyzed industry. He compared Government railroads

lie compared Government railroads abroad with privately owned roads here from the standpoint of efficiency of service and pay of employees, unfavorably to Government ownership. He treated telephone and telegraph lines the same way. He compared the cost of battleships, which he declared to be one of the few departments in which the Government have controls efficient executives, constructed in Government yards with those built by private corporations. The Government constructed ships; aimed to be identical with those built in private yards, cost 20 per cent, more.

Speaking of the possibility of Government constructed railroads, he said:

If the Government acquired our railroads

if the Government acquired our railroads would presumably have to pay for them by some sort of interest bearing obligation On the unwarranted assumption that they were always as prosperous as they are to-day could the Government get this money on any basis of less return than is now

being paid?
The return on invested capital is about 3 per cent, while 75 per cent, of the total annual revenue has been distributed to the labor incident to the operation of the the labor incident to the operation of the properties in one form or another, while the return by way of dividends and interest has been less than 25 per cent, of the operating revenue. How much better distribution of the revenues of this industry tribution of the revenues of this industry could be expected under any other system? Mir. Untermyer went on to consider Government monopoly, declaring that it would result in the decline of this country as an industrial nation. The proximity of the time when the United States read use all its foodstuffs for itself means that we must denend upon manufactures for our return from foreign markets. Inder Government monopoly, if wages are to be higher, as the Socielistic programme contemplates, and because loss if meanities swould rend toward higher than the compete with the rest of the world a meanifactures.

thats as they stand, be declared, are not a serious menace, for they are subject to regulation. The proposed an industrial

commission, similar to the Interstate Com-merce Commission, which should have power to license corporations and pro-ceed against them in case they oftend the law. Charter regulations should be uniform. The commission should have control of dissolved and disintegrated corporations with a view to their reor-ganization. Price agreements between competitors should be subject to review by the commission. He advised the pas-sage of Senator La Follette's bill enumer-ating unfair and oppressive business prac-tices.

### SHOT BY A SORE GANGSTER.

Had Been Slashed.

Louis Ginsberg, 19 years old, an elevator operator at 712 Broadway, with a home at 111 Madison street, whom the police say they do not know as a "gangster," was passing the corner of Eleventh street and Socialists crammed Carnegie Hall last Third evenue early last evening when revolver against his left breast. Ginsbelow his heart and his assailant walked

The Bronx, and Jacob Bathermann of 385 Sackman street, Brooklyn, saw him speech with a nurrative of the growth of trusts, bringing forward the familiae and throw his gun in there, after which he started across Eleventh street

Bathermann took after him on a run yelling murder. The fugitive at once started on a run himself, reached Fourth avenue with a good lead and darted north. He ran into the arms of Mr. Infiguit quoted schafor Newlands as saying:

"I made the bill optional because I feared that if it was made coercive the great organizations would delay or prevent its passage."

And then he quoted a lawyer as responding, "I guess they would." This spending, "I guess they would." This Policeman Thompson at Thirteenth street

There was not much trouble for any one

spending. "I guesa they would." This lawyer was Samuel Untermyer.

Mr. Hilliquit, spending of the attempts to break up the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobaeco Company, said that they were futtle. Nobody could see that prices had gone down nor could anybody see any competition between the parts. And he understood that the stock of both corporations had increased in value.

As for regulation, he said that it wouldn't work either. He added:

The Government will manage the industries, direct the operations and do the accounting of the trusts and leave to the owners practically nothing but the task of collecting their profits. There is no escape from this conclusion. Government regulation must either be thorough and follow out the eatire programme just out-

a razor." Gallegher did not care to give a more definite description of his assailant, intimating that he would attend to the matter of punishment himself. Young Ginsberg was picked up and taken dying to St. Mark's Hospital over in Second avenue by an automobilist who was pressed into service by a policemen was pressed into service by a policeman. Gallegher was brought around to him before he started and Ginsberg had no difficulty in identifying him. "He's got me wrong," Gallegher declared, but the

me wrong." Gallegher declared, but the two witnesses were just as positive.

After the boy was at the hospital Gallegher was brought in again and again Ginsberg identified him and said he had never seen him before last night. The police noticed, however, that Ginsberg is swarthy and does look like an Italian.

Gallegher is locked up and at the hospital it is said that the odds are greatly against Ginsberg living.

to Shoot His Wife.

jury in the Supreme Court, Long dict of manslaughter in the first degreg against George Benz, who had been on trial for several days for killing his fourteen-year-old stepdaughter, Bertha Rei-nin, Benz, who is about 50 years old and ed Mrs. Reinin. Both had children by selr former marriage.

There were disagreements and a separation, after which Mrs. Benz went to live in Gates avenue, Brooklyn. She and her daughter Bertha went to a New Year's eve party and returned home at 2 o'clock in the morning to find Benz waiting for them. He tried to induce Mrs. Benz to return to him, and after her refusal, drew his revolver. The girl jumped in front of her mother as Benz shot and the bullet nit her in the head and killed her.

The extreme penalty under the conviction is twenty years imprisonment.

## Bill to Authorize Bonds.

Boston, April 27 .- An act to authorize the issue of bonds or notes by the Boston and Providence Railroad, not to exceed He declared that the Socialists had not worked out a feasible programme by which either of these undertakings could be accomplished. Regulation of trusts by the Covernment as compared with starring up Government ownership, even provides constitutional impediments were 00,000, payable in periods not exceed-

A NEW SINGER.

A new singer in operetta is Greta Torpadie, who has been heard several times during the past winter in private per-formances, and came nearer to the general public last week when she sang in the roccoo operetta, "La Laitiere de la Trianon," at the Rotel Plaza. This is a delightful lyric episode, in which the young actress is called upon in her adventure with a marquis who might just as readily as she have stepped out of a painting by Watteau to assume the dress of a dairy maid as well as her own gowns of the period. Miss Torpadie, who comes of a musical family—her father is the tenor Theodor Bjorksten and her mother is a well known teacher of singing—is an alogether delightful apparition in her two

together delightful apparition in her two eighteenth century costumes. Her acting, while still simple in the symbols she employs, is full of girlish charm and the allurement of youth.

Miss Torpadie's task on the musical side is more difficult, since there are some moments of the score that require considerable ingenuity. She conquers these with a facility that proves her admirable schooling. Her volce is agreeable in quality, with a certain brilliancy in some of its upper tones which is well displayed in such music. Some day doubtless Miss Torpadie will appeal to a wider public than she has so far attempted to reach. With such talent and youthfulness she can afford to take her time in starting the climb to fame. In the meantime, her appearance in "La Laitiere de la Trianon" is a charming feature of a dainty work.

### SPARKS CAUSE \$75,000 FIRE.

Freight Cars. Hotel and Business Houses Destroyed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 27.—Sparks from locomotive late this afternoon set fire wood yard at Wellsburg, five miles east of Elmira.

The flames consumed several freight cars, Baldwin's Hotel and a score of business places and dwellings. The loss is \$75,000.

### SOCIETY FLOCKS TO TUXEDO.

Wedding and Pine Weather Take Crowd to Resort.

TUXEDO PARK. N. Y., April 27.—The Seamana-Andreae wedding, together with ideal weather, brought out a large gather-ing of society folk to Tuxedo for over Sun-

The backwardness of the weather has

the week with her brother, Amos Tuck French, at Tuxeden, and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewlit opened her villa for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rutherford, who were crulsing in the South on their motor yacht, are due to arrive this week, and Mr. and Mrs. are due to arrive this week, and Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley will come from Washington. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman are coming out next week to open Paxhurst, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Carey, who were at Hot Springs, Va., have returned. Other expected cottage arrivals this week will include Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juiillard, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Snedden, Mrs.

BENZ MAY GET 20 YEARS.

Next Saturday the Tuxedo Ciub has arranged for an invitation lawn tennis tournament on the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet

# STONE HEARS ELEVATED MAY HAVE BIG WRECK

Discharged Employee Tells Him Old Signal System Is Dangerous.

THINKS HEDLEY IS AN OGRE

Fewness of Accidents Best Proof of Safety." General Manager Retorts.

Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers gave out yesterday what he called a report on charges which the employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are supposed to work, which Stone said have been investigated and verified by experts sent out by him. Most of the statements are on the evidence of P. McNulty of 188 Alexander avenue, a discharged motorman.

Stone says that motormen are dis-charged for talking to discharged employees as well as for belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He also says that men are "quietly coerced" into joining the Relief Association established by the Interborough for its emoloyees, though its casual appearance and character are that of a voluntiry association. He insists that the men joining it are forced to sign away their rights to of injury or death; that discharged men have lost the right to the insurance for which they have paid and that the cost of the death benefits is more than would be charged by a regular New York insur-

ance company. Stone says that McNufty in his report charged that the system of signals on the elevated railroads is antiquated, the signals being worked by hand, and that the lectric block system is unknown on these

"For the last two months," the report says, "Mr. Hedley has for various reasons been discarding some of the best and most experienced men in the service for various reasons, supplanting them with less experienced motormen, who are foreigners and were formerly guards and conductors compelled many to postpane coming out un-til later to open their villas. However, quite a number of motorists came out and lunched the Interborough, these men are being given charge of heavily loaded trains carrying anywhere from 1,000 to 1,500

people."
Stone quotes McNulty as saying that the signals on the elevator have not been improved since 1878 and that at the Harlem River drawbridge a man can run by the signal and into the river, there being no derailer. On some foggy morning, Mc Nulty predicts, New York will

# discharged for belonging to the Brother-hood of Locomotive Engineers. We have men whom we know to be brotherhood men and they are sure of their jobs as long

as they do their duty and are loyal to the company.

"The complaints and charges are ridiculous from beginning to end and consist of misrepresentations and distortions of facts. If men are mischief makers they are discharged. We don't want agitators, and the employees as a body don't want them. The fact that there have been so few accidents on the system is the best proof of safety.

"Men are not required to make a report if union agitators or discharged men come

as they do not want to be followed around by union agitators.
"The entire statement is too preposter-ous to be considered seriously."

## THE FRENCH OPERA SINGERS.

Their Season Concludes With Per-

formances of "Carmen" and "Lucia." French Opera Company at the Lyric Theatre came to an end last evening when an audience of fair size. Mme. Korsoff, who had already officiated as Micaela at the afternoon performance, sustained the florid burden of the title role, while M. Granier impersonated the unfortunate Edgar. M. Closset as Ashton was the other important member of the cast.

At the matinée the opera was "Carmen" and here again the members of the com

and here again the members of the company showed that they were more at home in works of French origin than in those written by Italian composers. The work was given in its original opera comique form with spoken dialogue instead of recitatives written for the grand opera. The merits of the representation were confined to the doings of some of the principals. The chorus was quite as bad musically as it had been in earlier performances, and its graven stolidity in all dramatic circumstances made a depressing effect. Mme. Cortez was the Carmen, and it can be said of her that she sang the music better than her last predecessor in the role in this city. Her acting, while conventional, was correct in spirit and sufficiently vivacious to give some measure of interest. ure of interest.

Mr. Montano was the Escamillo. But

Mr. Montano was the Escamillo. But once again the programme left one in doubt as to whether he was observing the art of M. Conrad or that of M. Bruzzi as Don José. Whoever the representative of the foolish brigadier may have been, he sang the music only passably and his acting was of the crudest type. The orchestra finished as it began, uncertain in all things and of little real support to the singers.

## 'DEEDLE-DUM" FOR NEWSBOYS.

Blanche Ring Among the Singers Who Will Help Raise That \$30,000. Blanche Ring and the chorus of eigh-

Blanche Ring and the chorus of vigin teen girls who sing "Deedle-dum-dee" in signed the bill.

"The Wall Street Girl" will take part in the benefit for the Newsboys' Home the benefit for the Newsboys' Home dissenting votes. on May 5. William Harris, who will manage the benefit, announced yesterday that among those who will appear are Albert Spaulding, the violinist; Lillian Russell, Al Jolson, Charles Hawtrey, George M. Cohan. George Arlies, Olga Petrova, Frank Tinney, Charles J. Ross, Kathleen Clifford, the Dolly Twins, Ethel Kelly, Elizabeth Bryce, Ida Adams, Clifton Crawford and Ina Claire.

There will be acts from Broadway musical consedies and Nahan Franko will lead the orchestra. It is hoped to raise \$30,000 to remedel the old New York Historical Society's building at Second avenue and Eleventh street, which was bought recently for the Newsboys' Home. manage the benefit, announced yesterday

be an Heality will come from washington in country comes from washington in country of the signal and into the river, there is not week to cose Pathunt; and Mrs. F. F. Carey, who were at Net Springs. Va. have returned. Other expected will appear are Springs. Va. have returned. Other expected will appear are strong of the s

## WABASH SPENDS \$5,000,000.

000 Worth of Equipment.

CHICAGO, April 27 .- F. A. Delano, receiver for the Wabash Rallway, has let contracts covering an expenditure approximately \$5,000,000 for new

equipment, grading and tools.

Of the \$10,000,000 available from receivers' certificates, he plans to spend \$3,500,000 for new equipment, \$2,500,-000 for double tracking, \$1,000,000 for miscellaneous expenditures and \$3,000,-

miscellaneous expenditures and \$3,000,000 for liquidating back debts.

Mr. Delano expects to have all construction work finished by November
and all the \$3,500,000 worth of new
equipment delivered in June and July.

"The business outlook in Wabash
territory is unsettled and traffic is behind last year's volume," said Mr. Delano. "This may be partly due to the
fact that the company is in the hands
of receivers and the public frequently
thinks that for this reason a road cannot handle business. It is difficult to
convince it to the contrary. Earnings
are disappointing, but are expected to
make better comparisons now that the
receivership is thoroughly organized and
in good working condition."

The Santa Fe has let contracts for
equipment to cost \$5,000,000, including
orders for 4.175 freight cars and eighty
passenger coaches.

# \$10,000 VERDICT FOR STEEL.

Playwright Was Hurt on Alighting

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 27.—Before a verdict of \$10,000 was awarded to Willis Steel of Islip and New York city against Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson as receivers of the Metropoli-Robinson as receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York. Steel sued for \$50,000 for injuries suffered when he was thrown from the running board of an Elghth avenue car at Fifty-sixth street on August 16, 1911. Steel testified that he signalled to the conductor to stop and that the car had almost stopped and he was about to alight when it gave a sudden jerk and threw him upon the pavement, where he was run over by a taxicab. His skull was fractured. The conductor denied that Steel signalled! He said the car was going slow and that he saw Steel get off and walk toward the curb until a taxicab knocked him down.

Steel said his income as playwright was formerly \$10,000 a year and the aecident unfitted him for work.

### FOR RECALL OF JUDGES.

Arisona Legislature Presents Constitutional Amendment to Voters.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., April 27.-Both houses of the Legislature yesterday passed a bill submitting to the voters an amendment to the Constitution providing for

# **FAILED BECAUSE NOTES GOT INTO WRONG HANDS**

Sherwood Corporation Not Sure Just What It Does Owe.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Sherwood, Inc., dealers in books, stationery and ladies wear at 144 Fulton street. The petition was filed by Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for these creditors: the Lincoln Trust Com-pany of New Jersey, \$45,350; John J. Tier. ney, \$3,959 and Grossett & Dunlap, \$892 Judge Mayer has appointed Charles K. Carpenter receiver. He has been authorized to carry on the business for thirty days and has filed a bond of \$10,000. The corporation is said to have made a written statement that it was unable to pay its

The liabilities are put at \$46,000, and Pauline Sherwood, president and treasurer of the corporation, in a statement attached to the application for a receiver says that \$26,000 of the liabilities are of doubtful validity. She says that the \$26,000 consists of notes for which the corporation received no consideration and poration received no consideration and she doesn't know whether the notes are held by bona fide purchasers. The existence of these notes and poor business for four years at 48 Maiden lane are responsible for the embarrassment of the corporation, according to the president. The business was moved from Maiden lane to Fulton street on February I, and is said to have been making a profit in the new quarters. The business was started fifteen years ago by Robert E. Sherwood and was incorporated on July II, 1910, with a capital stock of \$250,000. Mr. Sherwood was vice-president of the corporation.

1910, with a capital stock of \$250,000. Mr Sherwood was vice-president of the corporation.

Mr. Sherwood said yesterday that the notes had been stolen, but would add no further particulars. There was a report that the notes had got into the hands of Samuel Koller and his gang. Koller was arrested in March on a charge of swindling. He was connected with the Oakland Construction Company at \$7 Nassau street and obtained a note of \$5,000 of the Ohio Cannel \*Coal Company, which he agreed to discount for \$800, but he was accused of having used the note to pay a bill. Three other men were arrested with Koller.

Samuel D. Levy of 452 East 140th street, said to be another member of the gang, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors McQuillan and Barber. He is charged with having used the mails to defraud and he was indicted with Koller on April 10. The indictment says that Koller got merchandise under false pretences by the use of mail orders under the firm name of the Broadway Bargain Company at 335 Broadway. Koller is said to have turned the merchandise over to Levy, who acted as a fence.

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We carry regularly in stock upwards of a thousand shades of Chiffon, Chiffon Cloth, Mousseline, etc., at popular prices.

The following are offered at Unusually Low Prices 1500 yards 40 inch

Ivory White Meteor Crepes usually \$2.00 per yard 27 and 36 inch Natural Color Pongees

formerly \$1.00 and \$1.50 per yard 36 inch Navy Blue Dress Serges

formerly \$3.00 per yard 5000 vards 23 inch Foulard Silks

A most desirable fabric.

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# Special Dress Goods Values

Imported Black Broadcloths Sponged and shrunk, 54 inches wide. formerly \$2.75 per yard

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3500 yards Colored French Dress Linens 46 inches wide. formerly 58c and 75c per yard

# Wash Dress Cottons

Several Thousand Yards of Desirable Wash Fabrics (many of them broken lines)

Will be placed on sale Monday at Greatly Reduced Prices Included are

Silk and Cotton Tissues, Chiffon Voiles, Embroidered Swisses, Woven Madras, Dotted Swisses, Zephyrs, Shirtings, and Black and White Voile.

Double Width White Ratine One of the season's most popular fabrics, usually \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

# The Oriental Store Rug Sale Reductions on Well Selected Orientals

This is the final Spring clearance sale of the Vantine rug stock, in which all the splendid assortments of medium-priced rugs are drawn upon. These are rugs of reputation-collected slowly-not ordinary commercial pickups. Persia and Turkey can furnish nothing better at their original prices. That they were considered worthy to enter the Vantine assortment is a sufficient guarantee of their quality and their individual value as to color and weave. This Spring clearance sale of Vantine Rugs has become well-known. It is availed of by many owners of Summer cottages. As a

Which Are Recognized as Standards of Value

genuine opportunity it is widely recognized-and it quickly passes. The Sale Begins To-morrow Morning-Early Selections are Best

Reduced from \$25 to \$13.50 80 well selected Beluchistan, Daghestan and Mossoul rugs, rich dark colorings, from 3x5 to 3.8 x 6.9 ft. Many choice palm designs.

Reduced from \$30 and \$35 to \$19 65 Beautiful Kurdistan, Guendji, Mossoul, Iran and Feraghan rugs, averaging 4 x 7 feet. Selected colors. Good for foyer or drawing

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-Elbert Hubbard.

50 Iran Bokhara Cabistan and Shirvan rugs, in excellent condition. 3.6 by 4 to 4.6 x 6.6 feet. All good, artistic, serviceable Reduced from \$75 and \$85 to \$45 45 Extra heavy and very silky

Kazaka rugs, chosen for their superior quality. Sizes, 5x7 to 6x8

Persian Mahals, Reduced One-third From 8.6 x 11.6 feet at 878.50. 12 x 17

Oushak and Sparta weavers. 8x 10 feet at \$45, up to 12x15 at \$120. Reduced from \$15 and \$18 to \$9.50

Turkish Carpets Reduced One-Third

Include Ghiordes, Gulistan,

100 very unusual Shirvan and Daghestan ruge, richly colored and all good patterns, average 3.6 x 5 feet.

Large Bandhur and Kerman Oushak Rugs for Country Homes at Great Reductions

so fine, sturdy, room size, Orientals of appropriate colorings, for large halls and living rooms. 12.7 x 17.6 feet, reduced from \$225 to \$125. 13 x 19 feet, reduced from \$320 to \$140. 12 by 20.4 feet, reduced from \$250 to \$135. 17 x 22 feet, reduced from \$500 to \$345. Others



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